### The Times - Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va

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SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch

City subscribers before leaving the city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office ('Phone 38). f you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses,

#### Lawless Negroes.

For the second time within the past few years a Richmond police officer has seen shot down by a desperate negro; once with fatal effect. Minor assaults by negroes upon police officers are too numerous to mention. This is one of the most serious phases of the negro uestion, for it shows the inherent lawlessness of the negro. There are lawseem to have no respect whatever for Government is the creature of who constitute it, and obedipeople if law and order are to be main-This is particularly true in a government like ours, where the people tule. If the great majority of individual citizens are lawless at heart, there can be no such thing as stable government A police officer in uniform is the living epresentative of the government, and I every man who has any sort of reverence for government will respect his uniform. On the other hand, the man who draws a pistol and deliberately shoots' a uniformed policeman, or who, in any way, defies and assaults him, shows by that has no respect for the powers that be

not of modern time. When he was in slavery, when he was subject to the authority of his master, he showed an phedient spirit that was admirable. Occasionally there were uprisings among he slaves, but they were wonderfully rare. Even in war times, when the men were away on the battlefield, and the women and children were left at home defenseless, the slaves were obedient to chedient; they were loyal.

informed, that this was the obedience of fear. We deny it. It was the obedience which comes from good training. The slaves were reared in an atmosphere of obedience. The little children were taught lessons in obedience; the true spirit of obedience was infused into them and became a ruling principle. In view of these well known facts, we must conclude that the lawlessness of the latter-day negro to due to lack of training. The new negro has been reared in a different atmosphere. Too often he has been reared without any sort of moral restraint. Negro boys have been allowed to run riot. to gratify their appetites and passions to the fullest capacity, and we fear that some of them have been taught that it is manly to defy the white man's law It would be almost a miracie if a negro boy reared under such conditions should grow up to be a law-abiding citigens having reverence and respect for authority and the institutions of govern-

may catch the bad negroes when they have committed acts of lawlessness and punish them, but that is no way of getting at the root of the evil. The true remedy lies in a return to first principles. The negro children of the rising generation must be taught lessons in generation must be taught lessons in vest pocket, but a wonderful lot of that chedlence, good manners and good influence that makes and unmakes namorals, if they are to become when they grow up men and women of good character, having reverence for the institutions of government. Another thing: The must uphold the law at all times. Instead, they have frequently lynched the black man without law. That is a poor way, to be sure, to make other negroes respect the law.

The obligation is upon the superior and ruling race. We must give the negro children good training, and we must obey and respect and uphold the law under all provocation and at whatever comCompact Richmond.

With the single exception of Hobo-ken, N. J., the city of Richmond contains within lis corporate limits more inhabtants to the square mile than any cits in the United States.
On January 1, 1904, the population of Richmond city proper was estimated at

has a population of only 94,151, Atlanta,

Ga., covers an area of 11 square miles

and a population of 135,735; Charleston,

with its area of 5 1-2 square miles, has a populaton of only 66,500; Dallas, Texas, with an area of 8 1-3 square miles, has a

population of 72,500; Dayton, O., with

lation of 115,000; Erie, Pa., with an area

of 7 square miles, has a population of 70,000; Little Rock, Ark., covers an alea of 11 1-2 square miles and has a popula-

tion of 60,000; Lynn, Mass., covers an

area of 11 1-2 square miles and has a

population of 75,000; Memphis, Tenn.,

covers an area of 16 square miles and has

a population of 150,000; Nashville, Tenn.,

covers an area of 10 square miles and has

a population of 110,000; New Haven, Conn.,

has a population of 125,000; Reading, Pa

covers an area of 6 1-4 square miles and

has a population of 90,000. The great

city of New York, with its enormous

buildings and its congested population,

has only about 10,000 inhabitants to the

square mile, while Richmond has nearly

We could multiply the illustrations indefinitely, but enough have been given

to show that Richmond should branch

out. Under the existing laws suburban

territory may be taken into the cor-

porate limits upon terms that must be satisfactory to property owners in out-lying territory, and definite steps should

Virginia Farming.
The Commissioner of Agriculture re-

ports to us that agricultural conditions

in Virginia are gradually improving. The

farmers are getting out of the one crop

system and are rotating their crops.

Much of our soil is thin because of the

one crop system of the past. The farmer

has been taxing the land year after

year to its full capacity and robbing it

of its vegetable matter. But he is learn-

ing better. More than ever, soil im-

proving crops are grown, such as cow

peas, soy beans, vetches, clovers and

grasses. These crops supply nitrogen and

The farmers are more and more giving

finest varieties of cattle and sheep are

destined t obe one of the great live stock

The fruit industry is increasing rapid-

ly and many orchards bring small for-

tunes in a single crop, yielding the owner

from \$2,500 to \$10,000. Virginia grows a

States. Our great trucking fields are ex-

tending each year further inland and the

industry is gradually expanding. In

short, Virginia grows a greater variety

of crops than any other State. Anything

except tropical plants can be produced

Many of our lands are still selling for

done little in the way of advertising, and

outsiders do not understand what ad-

lands are at present prices. However,

Louis, and already there are practical re-

suits of which we shall speak hereafter.

The Masurier Ordinance.

would be a distinct gain for pure politics

and good gvernment; its defeat would

be a step backward. Let us have no poll-

tical oligarchy in Richmond and nothing

appreaching it. Why should the officers

of government wish to control party ma-

But a deal was recently closed by which

both papers will hereafter be published

under one management, with our old

friend R. D. Haislip as managing editor,

ton is fortunate to have him in charge

Some of the Democratic newspapers

are already beginning to answer the

stand-pat policy of the Republicans by figures which show the set-back in busi-

ness. Go slow, esteemed contemporaries,

Democrats cannot afford to figure in the

role of calamity shouters. They tried it

The Virginia delegation that will light

carry the destiny of the republic in its

That statement telegraphed from New

York that Colonel Bryan has tumbled

to the Cleveland racket should be taken with two or three gunny sacks full of allowances.

"Halleinvah in Egypt," as the Honor-

able Bill Wilson, of Pittsylvania, would

say, how the winds are blowing right up against the Sage of Princeton!

of her daily newspapers.

twice and failed.

the State has a splendid exhibit at St.

vantage we have and what bargains our

The trouble is that Virginia has

less than their real value, but in all parts of the State prices are hardening, and

in some sections have materially

creased.

great variety of fruits of the

near the great markets of the East.

make humus. Every such crop makes

the land that much more valuable.

annually exported, and Virginia

States of the country.

be taken at once to expand.

20,000 to the square mile.

area of 11 square iniles, lins a popu-

next Monday. The whole population is arranging to do the country act. What a good thing it is that blessings 100,000; the area of the city is 5 1-2 square miles. Hoboken, N. J., covers an are evenly divided up. For instance, the Fourth of July and Hanover watermelons eren of 1 1-2 square miles, and contains do not come in the same week. a population of 66,000; Albany, N. Y., covers an area of 10 3-4 square miles and

moment. It may be well enough for the other folks to watch Gorman's rooters.

All the sighs, weather and otherwise, point to a mighty dull day in Richmond

The ablest prophet of modern days can't tell what is going to happen at St. Louis next week. It was very different with the Chicago blow-out.

Anyhow, a little private wire is going to tell your Uncle Grover all about how it happened or how it didn't happen, as

There is a disagreeable rumor to the effect that the Honorable Mr. Perdicaris is going to write a book in which to tell

The good old summer time has been a little slow, but July brought it right in, and no mistake about it.

Only one more State convention is needed to make North Carolina the warmest spot on the map.

Mr. Cleveland, like Judge Parker, has not said anything much, but he has covers an area of 22 square miles and written a few lines.

The West Virginia building at the World's Fair is a many-sided affair, or will be when it is finished.

If you don't think the good old summer time is here, just look at the almanac. And Missouri also has a favorite son, which his name seems to be Cockroll.

VIRGINIA VARIETIES. Some interesting odds and eds from papers of the old Commonwealth.

Blissful Ignorance.

The Word and Way heads one of its editorials, "Dr. Gambrell Stands Pat." We are not expert in such matters, but we have a notion that this phraseology is reminiscent of something other than a prayer meeting or a theological seminary. But other things besides "Young Lochinvar" come out of the West.—Religious Herald.

Good Old Summer Time.

Wait until the real "Jackson" comes in "fresh and fine from our vine" and then you will know the luxury of melon eating.—Farmville Herald.

They "Spent" a Visit! Misses Bessle and Bertie Harper have returned to their home in Washington after spending a delightful visit to the Misses McIntosh, of Leesburg.—Leesburg Record.

Business and Pleasure Combined. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Peede, of Baltimore, are spending this week in town, while Mr. Peede, the popular shoe drummer, is waiting on the merchants of Urbanna and vicinity.—Southside Sentinel.

attention to their live stock. Already the

The Scottsville Brass Band has been thoroughly reorganized and from the 'fuss' they make nightly we may expect to hear some good music shortly.—Scottsville Courier.

A Bedford "Crackerjacker."

C. B. McGhee is painting his residence this week, doing the work himself. As an artist he is a regular cracken lacker.— Bedford Bulletin; had been a residence

quality, and is fortunate in being located Educated Animals.

Young rabbits and birds are said to be plentiful with good prospects for next season's shooting.—Blackstone Courier. Virginia is also one of the largest trucking States in the Union. One of her countles now grows five per cent, of the

A Chance for "Eligibles." An examination will be held at the postoffice here on July 6th for Lie purpose of employing female eligibles.—Bedford Democrat. entire sweet potato crop of the United

Woman's Greatest Chance.

The managers of the Fair will give lib-eral premiums on stock, racing, agricul-tural products, and on everything that women can raise or make. Write the secretary of Fair for particulars.—Gray-son Journal.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The Prince of Montenegro has no use or libel laws to restrain the newspapers, for libel laws to restrain the newspapers, and editors are not punished for contempt of court. This does not arise so much from the liberality of the ruler's principle as from the fact that he is himself the owner and editor of the only newspaper published, in his dominions. The paper is called Glas Cznogorca, which is interpreted to mean "The Voice of the Montenegrin."

A few days ago there arrived in San Francisco from Ecuador Right Rev. Bish-op Costamagna, vicur apostolic of Men-dez and Gualiquiza. The distinguished prelate is on his way to Italy to take of the Salesian congregation. Bish tamagna is a pioneer missionary w spent nearly twenty-seven years e missions in South America, and hi bors have been crowned with remarka ole success.

of government wish to control party machinery and election machinery? The professor Loeb, in Berlin, is experimently opposition that has been raised against the Marurier ordinance shows that there is need for it, it must pass, it will never do to let it be defeated.

For some time past Staunton has had two daily papers under separate management—the News, published in the morning, and the Dispatch, in the afternoon, ing, and the Dispatch, in the afternoon, which

who keeps snakes as pets.

Lieutenant-Governor von Wahl is to succeed General Bobrikoff as Governor-General of Flinand. General von Wahl's reputation for severe methods is about the same as was Bobrikoff's. When he was chief of police in St. Petersburg student distrubances were ruthlessly dealt with, and when, in December, 1895, Von Wahl was relieved of his position and appointed Governor of Niini-Novgorod, if was said that Czar Nicholas had satisfied himself that the student disorders at the beginning of the year had in reality been fomented by the police, owing to the desire of Von Wahl to ingratiate himself with the Emperor. Mr. Haislip is one of the best all-round newspaper men in the State, and Staun-

In a Bad Way.

North Carolina is in a bad way, just now She has the divorce evil and the boil weevi and the cabbage snake and the stomach-ache and threatens to be invaded by severa hundred blind 'tigers. But, of course, she will recover—provided some other calamid does not develop.—Al Fairbrother's Everything out for St. Louis to-night will not exactly

### FALLING HAIR STOPPED.

Baldness Cured by Destroying the Paragitic Germ That Causes it.

Baldness follows falling hair, falling hair follows dandruff; and dandruff is the result of a germ digging its way into the scalp to the root of the hair. To destroy that germ is to prevent as well as cure dandruff, falling hair, and, lastly, baldness. There is, only one preparation known to do that, Newbro's Herpicide, an entirely new, scientific discovery. Wherever it has been tried it has proven wonderfully successful. It can't be otherwise, because it ulterly destroys the dandruff germ. "You destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

Sold by leading druggists. Synd 10c. in stumps for sample to The Herpicide Co.,

The spellbinders have the floor now, and they need watching.

The Gorman, of Maryland, is a great Co., Special Agents.

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 5-Series Began June 26, 1004.

Frederic William Scott was educated at McCabe's school in Petersburg, and at Princeton University, His business career began with a clerkship in the office of Thomas Branch & Co. After this he became a parther in the leaf tobacco commission firm of Arrington & Scott, then partner in Shelburne & Scott, tobacco warehousemen, and finally a partner in

partner in Shelburne & Scott, tonaces warehousemen, and sinally a partner in Adams and Scott, rehandlers of leaf tobacco. Oxford, N. C.

In 1822, Mr. Scott became a member of the firm of Thomas Branch & Co., remaining as such until May, 1891. Still continuing the banking business with which he had all the time been connected while a member of the above firms, he organized in June, 1893, with the late Mr. Charles S, Stringfellow, Jr., the firm of Scott & Stringfellow, Jr., the firm development of the resources of the development of the resources of the South, and by preparing articles on southern realreads and industrial corporations, has tried to attract capital to the this section of the country. These articles have been widely distributed and republished in financial newspapers.

In 1000, Mr. Scott, in connection with the Hom. B. B, Munford and the late Mr. Virginius Newton and others, organized the South-Atlantic Life Insurance Company, with a capital of \$20,000 and a surplus of \$50,000. Such success as has met their efforts may be best stated by mentioning the fact that this

republished in financial newspapers.

In 1900, Mr. Scott, in conjunction with the Hon. B. B. Munford and the late Mr. Virginius Newton and others, organized the South-Atlantic Life Insurance Company, with a capital of \$200,000 and a nurplus of \$50,000. Such success as has met their efforts may be best stated by mentioning the fact that this company is now operating in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and West Virginia, and its yearly income is over \$125,000.

Mr. Scott is at present one of the active directors of the Atlantic Coast Line system, which owns and controls nearly 11,000 miles of railroad, running from St. Louis and Chicago to fourteen Atlantic and guils ports. The total capital of stocks and hends of the road is over \$175,000,000. To illustrate the rapid growth of this system, it may be stated that since Mr. Scott's, membership in the

# W. L. TOMLINS ON LIFE IN MUSIC

First Article of Short Series Giving the Ideas and Methods Professor Tomlins Uses With Such Phenomenal Success With Teachers and Children. Music as a Stimulating Life Force vs. Mere Performance.

By William L. Tomlins, (For Twenty-three Years Director of the Apollo Club, Chicago.)

Note.-Everybody interested in educa tion or music will be intorested in the recent work of William L. Tomlins, in the development of music as a force in

During the past eighteen months some 500 or more of the public school teachers of Chicago have been the enthusiastic subjects of a demonstration of the water of music as a useful instrument in their school work, and the results of this de onstration have been so remarkable as to arouse great interest in what Mr.
Tomlins has done, not only here, but in
other large cities of the country during

The work in Chicago was in the nature of a test to show that the remarkable powers which Mr. Tomlins possesses in the development of song as a life-force the development of song as a life-force were communicable by him to others in a way that makes it available for their use. At first a hundred teachers were selected by the board of education, not for their musical abilities, but rather the contrary; most of them were not singers. These teachers met Mr. Tomlins once a week for six months in a class, and were instructed along lines of once production and development of the capacity to sing, but chiefly in his methods of applying music as an educational agency in school work.

capacity to sing, but chiefly in his methods of applying music as an ciucational agency in school work.

At the end of this work a report was made of the results containing a personal statement of each of the 100 teachers is to the actual results in her cast. These statements were practically unanimous in saying that they had guind not only musical, but physical, mental and moral vitality. A surprising feature of the work is that these teachers, when asked to explain the new power they have gained, are at loss to do soltley do not seem fully to understand the source of the power, but they are able to demonstrate its possession and to rejoice in its exercise. This is worthy of emphasis, and we have asked Mr. Tomillant to present in a brief series of articles, as clearly and simply as may be, just what his work is, and to explain what he does and how, and in what way the power which he finds and uses in music, and which others find and use under his direction and instruction, may be made more largely available. It is suggested that parents and teachers should clip these articles for preservation.

HEN first my music was introduced, the results of its practical application to school childen were so startling as to be regarded as abnormal and transitory. Even when they were proved to be beneficent and enduring, educators were reluctant to revise their philosophy, considering my powers individual and exceptional.

More and more, however, are the school More and more, however, are the school authorities coming to realize that, as a reparation for the complexities of modern life, the present scheme of education is inadequate, and that it is not by its greater elaboration, but by the establishment of a new principle, that success must come. New principles were established in the introduction of the kinderlarten and manual training. The new torce yet awaiting re ognition is "spirit" to awaken and stimulate spirit inrough art and then practically apply it in connection with every department of the school studies will, in my opinious of the question. In this connection the relation of my music work can best be shown by telling just what it does.

I can take the ordinary school boy, possessing less than average music ability, and by means of simple music exercises—not the ordinary ones—arouse the deepest powers within him. Then discarding for a time the music as having served its purpose, and using only it had not alone in mind but in heart and in will his growth will be astounding.

The trouble with music to-day is that it is one-sided, much of it has no spirit, remaining mere performance. When art is true, the life of song is not transitory; it does not pass away with the passing of its form, but remains an enduring energy, a benefit force ready to be related to everyday life.

Education, too, is one-sided, dealing only with the pupil's menality. That the

results are inadequate is only natural as well may we expect a bird to fig with only one wing, and we all know that in point of efficiency two wings are

that in point of efficiency two wings are not twice but many times one.
What I have to offer, then, through music and song is another side (really the inside) of life, which, added to the ordinary school studies, would mingnify, perhaps multiply, the present results.

There is something in life which, seeming to elude, is all pervading, seeking, as it were, our recognition. It is seen in the loving smile, felt in the friendly hand grasp and heard in the laugh of a child. A power pressing the harder for attention, because it concerns our immediate welfare; because in fact, it represent, the next step in the path for our life the next step in the path of our life

unfoldment.

This something—spirit—is the basis of tone individuality, the essence of all creative power. It channels itself in innumerable forms of expression—through the chisel, the brush or pencil, in design, invention, literature. With it the mechanic is more than a man; he cannot remain a mere machine.

remain a mere machine.

It is the spirit which gives all its worth
to song. Without this, music performto song. Without this, music performances, however elaborate and correctly ances, nower olsaonts and present rendered, are valueless. It adapts itself to countless forms of manifestation—rhythmic, harmonic, melodic—but with all these it expresses unity, at once the deepest life of the song, the singer and

The realization of this truth of the unity of life comes very slowly to the race and the individual. The reason is that in order to know life we have to

that in order to know life we have to live it.

There is no companionability in a fist; it is a thing apart, knowing only separateness. As the first symptom of companionability the fist encloses to the open palm; and so on, successively through mind and heart to spirit. In this connection it is interesting to note the order in which the arts ripened; to trace not only their succession, but also their sequential development.

First, sculpture, dealing with chiseled stone and restricted to the portrayal of the physical body.

Next, painting, using pigments, and through perspective relating us to nature. (But whoever heard of a sculptured landscape?)

Lastly, music, in vibrating sunbeams—the breath of the soul—relating us to the divine.

the divine. 

The attitude of these Chicago teachers reflects my experience with large classes in New York, Washington, Philadeiphia, Eattimore, San Francisco and other large cities in all parts of the Unnted States. Repeatedly teachers and parents have come to me at the close of a lecture demonstration saying: "Mr. Tomlins, we have never before listened to what you tell us, but it all seems strangely inmiliar; we feel that we have always known it; that in some way it is part of us."

This is simply evidence that, while the

shown it; that in some way it is part of its."

This is simply evidence that, while the matter was intellectually new to them, splritually it was bringing forth a response from the deeper nature which dwells in all of us.

The feeling thus expressed is, of course, comphasized by these teachors, because they have more than talked about the work. Theorizing is all very well, but its value is that it leads to knowledge; and knowledge is of greater value as it leads on to life. But this road to life is long and tolisome; there is a shorter and a better way, which these teachers have taken; it is to reach life by living it. They came at first with a narrow view of the work; but they were child-loving, as shown by their eagerness to get something to help their pup is. In passing it on to their scholars they caught its infectious life themselves, and, as it were, played the game well long before they knew the rules. As one teacher wrote:

"I leave each lesson with Mr. Tomlins, feeling that I own the whole world and want to share it with everyone I neet."

So it is with the deeper things in life. The best way, and songetimes the only way to get is by giving. To give a dollar or any other material thing one must first have it, but to have love one must irrst have it. As Edwin Markham says:

For all we can take in the cold, dead hand



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Our prices and terms are right, ranging from \$15.00 to \$80.00. Liberal al-

lowances for old machines, any make. NEEDLES AND OIL

for all kinds of machines. THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO.,

S. B. LUCY, Manager. No. 400 E. Broad St.

## IN WORLD'S HISTORY

John X., Pope of Rome, died.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, covered with wood, (whence its name) discovered by John Gonzales Zarco, in the service of Portugal. It was the next year colonized and planted with the Cyprian vine and sugar cane of Sicily. Adolphus, Emperor of Germany, killed. He was a poor Count,

elected partly through intrigue and his reign was a series of intrigues to maintain himself in power. The throne was finally given to

Albert of Austria and when the two Emperors met in battle, they fought hand to hand, and Adolphus was killed by the lance of his 1600. Hudson, on his first voyage, after various vicissitudes through storm and ice, loss of foremast and sails, arrived off the banks of Newfoundland and refreshed his men by a heavy "catch" of cod.

Laurence Corsini was elected Pope by the Conclave, after it had sat four months. He took the name of Clement XM.

1775. Washington arrived at Cambridge and took command of the American army, then consisting of 14,500 men.

1776. The memorable resolution declaring the North American colo-

nies independent, passed by Congress without one dissenting colony. It was proclaimed on the fourth and hence that day is observed and

Jean Jacques Rousseau died at Paris. He was the son of a watchmaker at Geneva and strayed while young to Paris, where he became one of the most celebrated authors of the day.

1800. Bill for the union of Great Britain and Ireland signed by order of the King, George III.

1807.

Jefferson issued his proclamation forbidding all intercourse with British ships of war, and ordering all those within American waters to withdraw therefrom.

American embargo expired by its own limitation. On the lame day, the frigate Essex, Captain Porter, sailed from New York on a cruise against the British, on which occasion he hoisted a white lag, bearing the motto: "Free trade and sailor's rights." 1861.

Battle near Martinsburgh, Va. Patterson, Union, defeated by General Jackson. T881.

President Garfield fatally, shot by Charles J. Guiteau. is a mistake to assume that the music the door to that inner chamber of the

of song is reserved for the nimble-voiced,

of song is reserved for the nimble-voiced, for those whose ears are quick to catch a rhythm. Often, indeed, may it be found that the nimble-voiced, like the nimble-minded, are comparatively shallow, that prefty voices, like doil faces, are but masks for medicority.

Singers were not hired for President McKinley's funeral, but we all sang; sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee;" sang "Lead lundly Light," as those hymns were never bung before. Then with bowed hands, the whole country stood uncovered and tilent while that coffin was lowered to its resting place. And men for five whole minutes forgot to haggle and barrer and rush their lives away in self-seeking. In those brief moments of silence thousands of us lived for the first time in years, wondering, perhaps, if the other life were really worth while.

About six years ago, the beginning of C. & O.

About six years ago, the beginning of his, 1898, it my memory serves, I reached New York to find many of its citizens in a state of wildest excitement. There in City Hall Park in front of the newspaper bulletins was a crowd of thousands of men and boys celebrating Dewoys victory at Manila, screaming snatches of patriotic songs at the top of their voices and shouting to each other words of triumph, the burden of, which was, "We've smashed and sunk them all; they (the Spaniards) never hit us once."

which was, we've sindened and same them all; they (the Spaniards) never hit to once."

My mind went back in imagination to a scene in 1853, to another celebration described to me by my friend, Dr. George F. Root. "The news of the victory, all unexpected, came to me at my home," said Dr. Root. "and as I hurried downtown to our store the very stage wheels ingled in my ears the words and music of a new song. My pen could not write them fast enough. Meanwhile Jules and Frank Lombard ran in, and, while yet then ink was wet, sang it over with me. Then we hurried to the courthouse, where already were assembled our fellow-citizens. I shall never forget," he continued, "how that song leaped like a flame from throat to throat all over that assemblage; the fervor of their voices and the incerity of their utteranc; nor how big, strong men fell on each other is necks and cried like children. No words of physical triumph. No thought of the number of Confederates fallen, of Fedcicals saved; only the Union! Thank field for the Union!"

is long and tollsome; there is a shorter and a better way, which these teachers have taken; it is to reach life by living it. They came at first with a narrow view of the work; but they were earnest chough to be willing to do this work at shown by their cagerness to get something to help their pup is. In passing it on to their scholars they caught its infectious life themselves, and, as it were thing to help their pup is. In passing it on to their scholars they caught its infectious life themselves, and, as it were thing to help their pup is. In passing it on to their scholars they caught its infectious life themselves, and, as it were thing to help their pup is. In passing it on to their scholars they caught its infectious life themselves, and, as it were things an infectious life themselves, and, as it were the rules. As one teacher wroter. The leave each lesson with Mr. Tomlins, feeling that I own the whole world and want to share it with everyone I meet."

So it is with the deeper things in life. The best way, and sometimes the only way to get is by glving. To give a dolar or any other material thing one must lifest have it, but to have ito eve one must lifest have it, but to have ito eve one must lifest live it. As Edwin Markham says:

For all we can take in the cold, dead hand.

Thomas Carlyle, I think it was, who said, in effect: "Go deep enough into any good thing, and you will find my good thing, and you will find my shallow-rooted in a foot or so of soil, to tap the lowest springs, but to the artesian well, which bores through strata after strata thousands of feet, antil there hubbles up a stream translucent, inexhables up a stream translucent, inexhabile, a joy forver.

In such respect music and song airs ourse, all of us; our common heritage, It ourse, all of us; our common heritage, It of the proposed in the sale of the call the content of the deep of the sale of the call the celebrations to determine the degeneracy, if any that that thirty-fvo years (American history had wrought upon of the sassum

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C. & O. JULY-4TH-JULY EXCURSIONS TRAINS-3-TRAINS

ROUND-\$1.00-TRIP. To Gld Point, Newport News, Buckroe Beach, Ocean View and Norfolk, it round trip. Three fast trains leave Richmond at 8, 8:30 and 9 A. M. Cape Henry and Virginia Beach, \$1.25 round trip.

8 and \$330 A. M. trains do not stop at
Newport News. Tickets also sold for
Sunday outing trains, July 2d, good returning July 4th, at rate of \$2 for the
round trip.

TO BEACH PARK "ON A SUNDAY AFTERNOON."

Special limited train leaves Richmond every Sunday afternoon for popular Beach Park, 4 o'clock; returning, leave West Point (Beach Park) 10 P. M., one hour's ride. Morning trains leave Richmond 9:39 A. M., leaving West Point 8 P. M. Fifty cents round trip.

ing West Point 8 P. M. Fifty cents round trip, Week day trains leave Richmond 5:30 P. M.; leave West Point 10 P. M. One of the most attractive features of the trip is the sea food meals served at Beach Park.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

This line will sell round trip tickets from all points on its line to all points south of the Ohio and Potomac, and east of the Mississippi Rivers, including St. Louis, Mo., at rate of one and one-third first-class fares (minimum fare 50 cents); tickets to be sold July 2d, 3d, and 4th, with final return limit July 8, 1904.

For full information apply to agents; O.S. CAMPBELL, Division Passenger Agent, SSS East Main St., Richmond, Va.

SS East Main St., Ricanond, Va.

SIX O'CLOCK TRAIN THROUGH TOOHASE CITY JULY 2D.

For accommodation of those desiring
to spend the Fourth at Chase City, the
Southern Railway has arranged to run
their train, No. 17, leaving Richmond &
P. M. for Keysville, through to Chase
City July 2d. This offers an opportunity
for those desiring to spend the Fourth
at the Mecklenburg to leave Richmond
late Saturday afternoon, going through
to Chase City without change.

SPECIAL SERVICE ON SATURDAYS TO GLADSTONE VIA C. & O. ROUTE.
Commencing Saturday next, June 25th, and continuing each Saturday thereafter, itain leaving Richmond at 5:15 P. M.; for Lemont will have connection at Warren for Gladstone on James River line. Returning, train will leave charteneous on Monday morning at 4:30 A. M. for connection with No. 12 for Richmond.